DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$25
" " " 3 " 15
" " " 1 " 5
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 15
" " " 3 " 10
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 10

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

Gen. Bragg's Report of the Battle of Murfreesboro'.

[CONTINUED.]

Under the efficient management of the different staff departments, everything had been secured and transferred to the rear, including prisoners captured, artillery, small arms, subsistence, means of transportation, and nearly all of our wounded able to bear moving. No movement of any kind was made by the troops on either side during the most inclement day, until just at night, when a sharp skirmish occurred between Polk's right and the enemy's left flank, resulting in nothing decisive. The only question with me was, whether the movement should be made at once or delayed 24 hours, to save a few of our wounded. As it was probable we should lose by exhaustion as many as we should remove of the wounded, my inclination to remain was yielded. The whole force, except the cavalry, was put in motion at 11 o'clock, p. m., and the army retired in perfect order to its present position, behind Duck river, without receiving or giving a shot. Our cavalry held the position before Murfreesboro' until Monday morning, the 5th, when it quietly retired as ordered, to cover our front.

We left about 1200 badly wounded, one half of whom, we learn, have since died from the severity of their injuries, about 300 sick, too feeble to bear transportation, and about 200 well men and medical officers as their attendants. In addition to this the enemy had captured about 800 prisoners from us. As the 1200 wounded are counted once under that head among our losses, they should be excluded in the general total. As an offset to this loss, we had secured, as will appear from the report of my Inspector General herewith marked "5," considerably over 6000 prisoners, had captured over 30 pieces of artillery, 6000 stand of small arms; a number of wagons, ambulances, mules and harness, with a large amount of other valuable property, all of which was secured, and appropriated to proper uses. Besides all this secured, we had destroyed not less than 800 wagons, mostly laden with various articles, such as arms, ammunition, provisions, baggage, clothing, medicines and hospital stores. We had lost 3 pieces of artillery only, all in Breckinridge's repulse. A number of stands of colors, nine of which are forwarded with this report, were also captured on the field. Others known to have been taken, have not been sent in. The list marked "6" is herewith transmitted.

A tabular statement of our forces marked "7" is herewith submitted, showing the number of fighting men we had engaged on the field, on the morning of the 31st of December to have been less than 35,000, of which about 30,000 were infantry and artillery.—Our losses are also reported in this same comprehensive table, so as to show how much each corps, division, and brigade suffered, and in case of Breckinridge's division, the losses are reported separately for Wednesday and Friday. These reports are minute and suggestive, showing the severity of the conflict as well as where, when, and by whom it was sustained.

Among the gallant dead the nation is called to mourn, none could have fallen more honored or regretted than Brigadier General James E. Rains, and R. W. Hanson. They yielded their lives in the heroic discharge of duty, and leave their honored names as a rich legacy to their descendants. Brigadier General James R. Chalmers and D. W. Adams received disabling wounds on Wednesday. I am happy to say not serious, but which deprived us of their valuable services. Having been under my immediate command since the beginning of the war, I can bear evidence to their devotion and to the conspicuous gallantry which has marked their services on every field.

For the sacred names of other heroes and patriots of lower grades, who gave their lives illustrating the character of the Confederate soldier on this bloody field, I must refer to the reports of subordinate commanders, and to the list which will be submitted. Our losses, it will be seen, exceed 10,000, nine thousand of whom were killed and wounded.

The enemy's loss we have no means of knowing with certainty. One corps commanded by Maj. Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden, which was least exposed in the engagement, reports over 5,000 killed and wounded. As they had two other corps, and a separate division, third of a corps, and their cavalry, it is safely estimated at 3,000 killed and 16,000 wounded, adding the 6,273 prisoners, and we have a total of 25,273.

Lt. Gens. L. Polk, and W. J. Hardee, commanding corps, Maj. Gens. J. M. Withers, and P. R. Cleburne, commanding divisions, are specially commended to the Government for their valor, skill and ability, displayed by them throughout the engagement.

Brig. Gen. J. Patton Anderson, for the coolness, judgment and courage with which he interposed his brigade between our retreating forces and the enemy largely superior to him, on Friday evening, and saved our artillery, is justly entitled to special mention.

Brig. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, and Jno. A. Wharton, commanding cavalry brigades, were pre-eminently distinguished throughout the action, as they had been for a month previous in many successive conflicts with the enemy. Under their skillful and gallant lead the reputation of our cavalry has been justly enhanced. For the just commendation of other officers, many of whom were pre-eminently distinguished, I must refer to the reports of their more immediate commanders.

[CONCLUDED TO-MORROW.]

CAMP 12th ALA. REG'T. NEAR NEW MARKET, Va. Oct. 27.

Editors Raleigh Confederate:—Allow me to return, through the columns of your valuable journal, my sincere and heartfelt thanks to the good people of Polk county for their kind attentions to me while on a visit there, wounded. Whether on the battle field, in camp or on the weary march, the recollection of the kind treatment I received from persons who were strangers to me, will always tend to cheer my heart and inspire me with renewed courage and determination to "fight on," fight ever, until our beloved land is free from the polluting tread of the hated Yankees. Respec't. yours, &c.

JOHN WISE.
Co. I, 12th, Ala. Reg't A. N. Va.

A writer in one of our religious exchanges says: "It is well known that the Yankee's notion of religious liberty is, freedom to worship God as he chooses, and to compel all others to worship in the same way."

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1864.

VOL. I—No. 238.

Mutual Relief Association.

At the adjourned meeting of the citizens, held on Monday, the committee appointed at a previous meeting, submitted through their chairman, George W. Mordecai, Esq., the following report:

The committee to whom it was referred to suggest some plan for the supply of provisions for the citizens of Raleigh, during the ensuing year, have had the same under consideration, and submit the following as the result of their deliberations:

1st. That an association be formed to be called "The Raleigh Mutual Relief and Benevolent Association," of which any person may become a member who shall subscribe a sum not less than one hundred dollars.

2d. That upon all such subscriptions, the subscribers shall be entitled to receive interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, until the money shall be refunded; but in the event of any loss being sustained, the subscribers shall only be entitled to receive *pro rata* upon the sums subscribed.

3d. That the sums subscribed may be refunded in whole or in part at any time that the Executive Committee may think proper, and any subscriber may require his money to be refunded to him at any time after six months from the time of subscription, upon giving thirty days notice.

4th. That the sums subscribed shall be laid out in the purchase of provisions and articles for the supply of the citizens generally, and of the immediate vicinity, who shall be permitted to purchase the same under such rules, regulations and instructions as may be adopted by the Executive Committee.

5th. That as soon as the sum of fifty thousand dollars shall be subscribed, the subscribers shall meet and appoint an Executive Committee out of their own body, to consist of five members, to whom shall be entrusted the general supervision and management of all the business of the association and the adoption of such rules and regulations as they may think proper.

6th. That the subscribers shall likewise at said meeting appoint a Treasurer and Storekeeper, and one or more Purchasing Agents, and the Store-keeper, under the direction and with the assent and approbation of the Executive Committee, may employ such clerks and servants as may be required to assist him in the discharge of his duties and to rent such stores or warehouses as may be necessary.

7th. That the salaries of the Store keepers and Treasurer, and of the Purchasing Agents, shall be fixed by the subscribers in general meeting, who may require such bonds as they may think proper from these officers for the faithful discharge of their duties.

8th. Besides the foregoing and for the purpose of providing for the necessities of the poor and indigent citizens, they recommend that a separate subscription be taken up for voluntary contributions, for the purchase of provisions for that class of citizens, and that the sums thus contributed be placed under the control and at the disposal of the same Executive Committee, and that the articles purchased with this fund be kept separate and distinct from the other, and be appropriated exclusively to the use and benefit of the poor and indigent, after defraying such portion of the general expenses incurred as the Executive Committee may think right and proper.

9th. That this Association shall continue in operation for twelve months, unless sooner discontinued at a general meeting of the subscribers, and when discontinued a statement or exhibit shall be made of its operations, and if any loss shall be sustained, the same shall be apportioned by the Executive Committee among the subscribers according to the amounts respectively subscribed; and should any profits have accrued, after refunding to the subscribers the amounts subscribed with interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, such profits shall be apportioned among the subscribers so as to entitle them to receive not more than ten per cent. upon the amount subscribed; and the surplus, if any, shall be appropriated to the fund for the relief of the poor and indigent.

The Committee, pursuant to instructions, have had a conference with the Mayor of the City, who assured them that arrangements had already been made by the city authorities for procuring an ample supply of wood for the use of the poor of the city, and they therefore did not deem it advisable to propose in any manner to interfere with their arrangements.

The report was read *seriatim*, and adopted.

On motion, it was resolved that a Committee of one from each Ward be appointed, to procure subscriptions to the funds of this Association, and also that subscription papers be left at the several Auction and Book-stores of the city.

The following Committee-men were appointed: Mr. Crowder in the Western Ward; Mr. Lands[illegible] in the Middle ward, and Mr. Jas. J. Litchford in the Eastern ward.

On motion, it was ordered that the Secretary furnish the City papers with a copy of the above report and proceedings for publication.

The meeting adjourned, to meet again Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock, at the Mayor's office, and the citizens generally are invited to attend.

JNO. H. BRYAN, Chairman.
A. M. GORMAN, *Sec'y.*

$40,000 IN COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.

ON TUESDAY, the 15th November, (being Court day,) I will sell to the highest bidder FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS PERSON COUNTY BONDS, at the Court-House in the town of Roxboro'. Said Bonds will run from two to five years.

Also, at the same time and place, I will offer NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS N. C. TREASURY NOTES.

ALEX. WALKER,
County Commissioner.
nov 1-d3t*

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES,

is now published by the

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION IN CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., } EDITORS.
REV. C. M. EVERHART, A. M., }

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:

For three months.....$ 5
For six months.....10
For one year.....20

*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.

*** All communications should be addressed, "Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."
nov 1 12t

MACARIA! MACARIA!! MACARIA!!!

THE GREAT SOUTHERN NOVEL!
THE GREAT SOUTHERN NOVEL!!
THE GREAT SOUTHERN NOVEL!!!

ALREADY PUBLISHED IN LONDON AND NEW YORK.

NOW READY,
THE NEW EDITION.

TWENTIETH THOUSAND!!

MACARIA;
OR,
ALTARS OF SACRIFICE.

By AUGUSTA J. EVANS,
Authoress of "Beulah."

"We have all to be laid upon an altar; we have, as it were to be subjected to the action of fire."

*** This magnificent Southern Novel, from the gifted and accomplished mind of Miss Evans, of Mobile, authoress of "Beulah," and fittingly called "the Madame De Stael of the South," is now in its second edition, revised and corrected.

The following extracts, selected from innumerable others, of similar commendations, speak appropriately of its superior merits:

From the London Times.

"The South surpasses the North not only in "chivalry and military genius, but in the high "civilization of surpassing literature also. *Macaria* is the product of a female mind; but masculine, learned and grand, beyond the qualities "usually found among *literateurs* of that sex. It "is at once honorable to the South and hopeful of "its future."

From the New York Daily Times.

"It cannot be denied that, in 'Macaria,' Miss "Evans has more than sustained her splendid "powers, as first illustrated in 'Beulah,' for the "former is far superior in learning, genius and "portraiture, to the latter; while as a story of "the war, it casts far in the shade all Northern "rivals."

From DeBow's Review.

"Miss Evans bids fair to be one of the most "shining lights of our literature. In this, our "own judgment corresponds with that of all our "friends—admiration for a noble production, and "one which must place the author on a high "niche. Where there are a thousand merits, it "would be invidious to discriminate in favor of "occasional ones. The literary world will be "anxious to hear from Miss Evans often. She is "but at the beginning of her career, and we offer "this weak and hurried tribute at her shrine, and "bid her 'God speed.'"

PRICE.....$6,00.

☞ Upon the receipt of the price we will forward this book to any address in the Confederacy, postpaid.

Orders, to receive prompt attention, should be addressed to

WEST & JOHNSTON,
Publishers and Booksellers,
oct 27-eod3t 145 Main Street, Richmond.

ATTENTION REFUGEES!!

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE undersigned having changed their business, now offer for sale that well-known Tally-Ho property, in Granville County, N. C., immediately on the road leading from Oxford to Hillsboro', ten miles south-west from Oxford, 18 miles from the R. & G. R. R., and 22 miles from the N. C. C. R. R., in a healthy section of country, and entirely safe from raids by the enemy. Two flourishing schools, male and female, are convenient, and is one of the finest locations for a country store, and the best location for a Tobacco Factory in the State.

The tract of Land consists of 216 acres, and is well improved, having a Dwelling with seven Rooms, six fire places; and another Dwelling with three rooms, two fire-places, an Office with two Rooms, fire-place to each.; 10 Negro Cabins, 2 Smoke-houses, a meat Storehouse 20 by 52 feet, a Tobacco Factory 40 by 66 feet, two stories high, with 23 Tobacco Presses, Mills, Sharers, in fact all necessary fixtures, and room to work 75 to 100 hands, Steam House, Box Shop Work-Shop 28 by 52 feet, one House 26 by 30 feet, two storys; a Blacksmith Shop, two Forges, one large Granary 34 by 46 feet, Well, Stables for twenty head of Horses, two good Corn-Cribs, Carriage-House, two Orchards of the best selection of Fruits; and a never-failing Well of Splendid Water in the yard.

Also, one Lot of 8 acres, with a good Dwelling with four rooms, two fire-places, and all necessary out houses, and good well of Water.

One other five acre Lot, with a good Dwelling, three rooms and one fire-place, out houses and a splendid well of Water. Most all the improvements have been put up in the last 6 or 10 years. All the land joins and can be cut up to suit purchasers.

It is not necessary to say anything further, as the place will recommend itself upon examination.

We also have a large lot of Manufactured and Leaf Tobacco, from medium to finest grades, and a lot of Smoking Tobacco.

All of the above named property we will sell for Confederate money, or a part in Negroes.—This property is in a section of country where there is convenient a quantity of good River Bottom Land, which can be rented. For further particulars address the undersigned at Oxford, Granville County, N. C.

J. L. JONES & BRO.

P. S.—I wish to BUY two or four STEAM SAW MILLS, of 25 horse power or more, in good running order. Also wish to HIRE for the next year some TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY or THREE HUNDRED HANDS. Those having hands to hire and wishing to secure good homes for them, will do well to make early application.

I also wish to BUY ONE HUNDRED BARRELS OF SORGHUM, for which I will pay a fair price. For further particulars address the undersigned, Oxford, Granville County, N. C.

J. L. JONES.
October 26th, 1864.—d6t

FOR SALE.

I have for sale a beautiful French Lady's WATCH AND CHAIN. Price $1,500. Address
J. D. BAIRD,
nov 1-d6t Tally-Ho, Granville County, N. C.

EXCHANGE WANTED.

Wanted to exchange for the coming year, an excellent HOUSE AND LOT in Warrenton, N. C. for one in Raleigh. Apply to
BECK, BRODIE & CO.
November 1st 1864.—d6t*

A HOME FOR A REFUGEE IN YANCEYVILLE, N. C.

WILL BE RENTED for the ensuing year, on the 8th day of November next, (it being Superior Court week,) a large and commodious House, with ten Rooms, Kitchen, Smoke-House, Negro double Cabins, Ice-House, and Well in the yard; a large and fertile Garden, sufficient for a large family.

Possession given on day of renting. Bond and security required.

JAS. POTEAT,
THOS. J. W. MACK,
WM. LEA.
oct 28-d3t

*** Richmond Enquirer insert three times and forward account.

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
RICHMOND, October 12, 1864.

NON-TAXABLE BONDS, FIVE HUNDRED-Million loan.—Sale continued. Numerous applications having been made for bonds at the established price of one hundred and thirty-five dollars and interest, under circumstances that entitled them to favorable consideration, it has been determined to continue the sale at the above price until further notice.

Agents for the sale of these bonds are instructed to act in accordance with this order; and the attion of disbursing officers of the government is particularly called to it.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
Sec. of the Treas.
oct 19 d2w

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 22nd, 1864.

CIRCULAR, No. 56.

I. THE attention of Inspectors of Conscription and Enrolling Officers is hereby called to General Order, No. 82. A. & I. G. O., current series." All men turned over under this order will be forwarded to Camps of Instruction without delay.

II. Any delay in furnishing the required lists will be promptly reported.

III. Special attention is directed to Par. IV., General Order, No. 82, A. & I. G. O., current series.

By order J. R. McLEAN.
Acting Comd't Conscripts N. C.
E. J. HARDIN,
Adjutant.

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GENL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Oct. 20, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 82.

I. THE Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance will without delay, take measures to place in the field one-fifth of all the men employed in his department, (including contractors and their employees,) of the classes specified in General Orders No. 77, A. and I. G. Office, (current series): To this end he will direct the several officers in charge of arsenals, workshops, depots, &c., to turn over to the nearest enrolling officer, by list, showing their ages, occupation and residence, such proportion of their employees (including contractors and employees under them,) of the class above referred to, as will constitute in the aggregate one-fifth of the whole number in the said classes, according to returns in his office Sept. 30, 1864. Duplicates of such ist will be sent to the General of Reserves of the States, and triplicates to the chief of ordnance. Three days are allowed for the execution of this order after its reception at any post or station of the ordnance department.

II. The chief of the Nitre and Mining Bureau, will turn over in like manner, on similar lists, one-fifth of all men of the classes specified in General Orders No. 77, employed in iron, lead, copper and coal mining, and in all service appertaining thereto, whether under officers of his bureau or by contractors. Duplicate and triplicate lists to be furnished as above directed in the ordnance bureau. And will in like manner turn over one-fifth of all such men as are employed in the nitre service.—The period of three days, under the same conditions as above mentioned, are allowed for the execution of this order.

III. The list of persons directed in the foregoing sections to be turned over to the enrolling officer, will be prepared at once, on the reception of this order, and will be furnished to the said officers within three days, as above prescribed, by the various officers of each of the above bureaux having men under their charge, and every assistence will be rendered by the latter to the enrolling officers, to carry out the intention of this order.

IV. So much of General Orders No. 77, as relates to men employed in the two bureaux named above, is hereby suspended, and the foregoing order will stand in lieu of all requirements under the former.

By order. S. COOPER,
24-d6t A. and I. Gen.

☞ Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Charlotte Bulletin, Greensboro' Citizen, Salisbury Watchman, State Journal, Conservative, Ashville News, Iredell Express, Wadesboro' Argus, copy three times. Such of the above papers as are published weekly copy twice.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Oct. 23, 1864.

CIRCULAR, No. 57.

BY direction of the Lieut. Gen. Commanding, Enrolling Officers will allow all Railroad employees to remain at their present duties until action can be taken at his office.

By order of Maj. McLEAN.
Acting Commandant.
E. J. HARDIN,
oct 24-d3t Adjutant.

☞ Conservative, State Journal, Wilmington Journal, Charlotte Bulletin, Salisbury Watchman copy three times; Fayetteville Observer one week.

HEAD'QRS CLINGMAN'S BRIGADE,
NEAR CHAFFIN'S BLUFF, Oct., 19th, 1864.

NOTICE TO ABSENTEES!

All officers and men of this Brigade whose leaves and furloughs have expired, or who are otherwise absent without proper authority, are most earnestly called upon to return without delay to their respective Regiments.

Should this call not be promptly complied with, immediate steps will be taken to have all who come under its terms, arrested and brought back.

The Brigade, depleted by many battles, is fast filling up, and if this call be promptly complied with will soon assume its former proportions.

By command of Col. H. McKETHAN,
Commanding Brigade:
EDWARD WHITE,
oct 24-dtf A. A. Gen'l.

NEW PUBLICATIONS, BY THE METHODIST PUBLISHING COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

FIRST READER, for Southern Schools:
Price per hundred.....$30,00
" " dozen.....4,50
" " single copy.....50

SOUTHERN ZION'S SONGSTER, for Sabbath Schools, Social Meetings, the Camp, &c:
Price per hundred.....$60,00
" " dozen.....9,00
" " single copy.....1,00

BULLION'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, Revised by Rev. Dr. CRAVEN, (*in press*).

We can also furnish all

MUSIC,

Published in the South.

*** Catalogues of Music and Books sent when desired. Orders solicited, and will be promptly attended to. Address
oct 27 dtf REV. A. R. RAVEN.

RECRUITS WANTED.

TWENTY young, able-bodied recruits wanted in "Faison's Scouts" to fill up the Company; will operate chiefly on Confederate Point. They will furnish good horses.

Fort Fisher, N. C., October 27.—d2ct

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

ON AFTER THE 1ST OF NOVEMBER, THE price of Gas will be $60 per thousand feet.—At the present price of rosin, freight and iron, it costs the Company $87 50 per thousand feet to make it. WATERHOUSE & BOWES.
oct 26-dtln.

LOST,

Between the Episcopal Church and Mrs. H. W. Miller's, a small PIN containing hair attached to a black bow. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at MRS. MILLER'S.
October 31st, 1864.—d1t

LOST!

A BROWN FUR CAPE WITH A BLUE CORD and Tassel, was lost at the Baptist Church last night [Sunday,] or, between the Church and my residence. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at my Store.
Oct. 31-tf. P. F. PESCUD.

LANDS FOR RENT IN NASH COUNTY.

Will be rented out at Hilliardston, Nash County, to the highest bidder, on the 12th November. Two Farms, on each of which 6 or 8 hands can be worked to advantage. There is on each place a good Overseer's house, and Negro Cabins.

W. H. & W. F. ROWLAND.
October 27, 1864.—d4t

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

All boxes for Soldiers or Prisoners of War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons, will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Asheville.
Dr. W. A. Collett, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro'.
Mr. A. Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayetteville.
E. Murray & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro'.
Mr. J. A. J. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro'.

The Boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General N. C.
Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 31, 1864.—d1m

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT.

20 Dozen 12 and 14 inch Mill Saw Files.
10 " 12 " 14 " Horse-Shoe Rasps.
100 Hand-Saw Files.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
oct 28-d4t Com Merch'ts and Aucts.

FOR SALE.

4-4 Bro. Sheeting, by the bale or piece.
N. C. Gray Cassimeres.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
oct 27-d4t Com. Merch't's and Aucts.

FOR SALE.—1 Herring's Fire-Proof SAFE, large size.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
oct 28-d4t Com. Merch't's and Aucts.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERSMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, JULY 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cotton Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz,

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro'. Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
uly 8-140-tf

FOR SALE.

A snug LITTLE FARM, 12 miles from Raleigh, containing 200 acres. One third in cultivation—the balance in Oak, Hickory and Pine wood. The improvements consist of an ordinary frame Dwelling with four rooms—a good Kitchen, Barn, Stables, &c. Apply early to
oct 28 d3t* W. S. MASON.

WANTED,

BY A GENTLEMAN, who has had considerable experience in teaching both boys and girls, a situation as TEACHER in some Academy or High School. Address immediately,
TEACHER,
oct 27 d10t Tally-Ho, Granville Co., N. C.

B. F. STEED, OF RANDOLPH, RESPECTfully informs the Members of the House of Commons of the ensuing Legislature that he is a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper.
oct. 11, 1864. dtml.

WANTED.

I WISH TO EMPLOY A MAN TO TAKE charge of my farm as Overseer, who is exempt from military service. For further particulars address me at Halifax, N. C.
Oct 19-d18t GEO. A. SMITH.

DOORKEEPERSHIP TO THE SENATE.

The subscriber respectfully announces himself a CANDIDATE for the office of PRINCIPAL DOORKEEPER to the next SENATE of North Carolina. He has been in the war ever since April, 1861, and is now disabled and on light duty. If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of duty. W. J. SAUNDERS.
October 26, 1864.—dtd

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I will attend at my office in the City of Raleigh, on the days named in this notice, to receive the property or general tax due the Confederate Government for the year 1864.

To prevent confusion and insure dispatch, the tax payers will attend at my office on the days appointed for the districts in which they respectively reside.

Swift Creek district	on Monday	14,	Nov.	1864.
Panther Branch	" " Tuesday	15	"	"
Barney Jones	" " Wednes'y	16	"	"
Buckhorn & Newhill	" Thursday	17	"	"
White Oak & Beaver Creek	" Friday	18	"	"
Crabtree & Cary	" " Saturday	19	"	"
Houses Creek	" " Monday	21	"	"
Lick Creek & Kitts Creek	" Tuesday	22	"	"
Fish Dam	" " Wednes'y	23	"	"
New Light	" " Thursday	24	"	"
Barton's Creek	" " Friday	25	"	"
St. Matthews & St. Marks	" " Saturday	26	"	"
Wake Forest	" " Monday	28	"	"
Cross Roads	" " Tuesday	29	"	"
Little River & Buffaloe	" " Wednes'y	30	"	"
Marks Creek	" " Thursday	31	"	"
St. Mary's	" " Friday	1	Dec.	"
Raleigh	" from Monday 4 to Wednesday	13	"	"

RUFUS H. PAGE,
Collector for Wake County.
Oct. 26-d2w.

Standard, Progress and Conservative copy two times weekly.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Sale of Old Brandy at Auction

ON THURSDAY THE 15TH DAY OF NOVEMber next, at the Court House in Lexington, N. C., we will sell at public Auction for CASH, eight Barrels of old Brandy, which we sold to W. S. Henrehan and Levi Dawson.

Persons wishing to buy good Brandy, would do well to attend. J. ADDERTON,
J. A. MARCH.
Lexington, N. C., Oct. 18, 1864. dtnov15.

HILLSBORO', N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1865.

Applications for appointments must be made prior to 15th December 1864, about which time the terms will be made known. Address
MAJ. WM. M. GORDON,
oct 1-d4m Superintendent.

MASONIC.

THE GRAND LODGE of F. and A. M. of North Carolina, will meet in this City on Monday evening, the 5th of December next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of business. Officers of Subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in person or have special delegates appointed, as the Constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge require. WILLIAM T. PAIN,
Grand Secretary.
Raleigh, Oct. 17, 1864. 2awtd

STOLEN.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from me on the cars between Goldsboro and Joyner's Depot, on Friday night, 30th ult., a fine Spencer's Rifle (a seven repeater.) The rifle had a cross mark cut across the breech.

I will pay the above reward to any person who will deliver the said rifle to the Editor of the Tarboro' Southerner, or to me at Falkland.

I will also pay $500 for the arrest and conviction of the thief. WM. J. FOREMAN,
oct11dtf. Falkland N C

NOTICE.

TAX IN KIND.

THE Confederate Assessors for Wake County will meet the citizens of this county at the following times and places, for the purpose of Assessing the Tax in Kind in Wheat, Oats, Rye, Cured Hay and Wool. These producers who failed to give in the products of last year, must come forward and comply with the law:

Franklin's,	Monday,	24th of	October.
Banks',	Tuesday,	25th	"
Barney Jones',	Wednesday,	26th	"
Lashleys & Roads,	Thursday,	27th	"
Green Level,	Friday,	28th	"
Morrisville,	Saturday,	29th	"
Spikes',	Monday,	31st	"
Hayes'	Tuesday,	1st	November.
Oak Grove,	Wednesday,	2d	"
Luws',	Thursday.	3d	"
G. W. Thompson's,	Friday,	4th	"
Dunnsville,	Monday,	7th	"
Forestville,	Tuesday,	8th	"
Rolesville,	Wednesday,	9th	"
Wakefield,	Thursday,	10th	"
Eagle Rock,	Friday,	11th	"
Auburn,	Saturday.	12th	"
Carey,	Monday,	14th	"
Wiley Lynn's	Tuesday,	15th	"

Raleigh on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 16th, 17th and 18th of November.

Every person must meet us at the times and places named, and we call upon all good citizens to assist the soldiers' wives and widow ladies in the county to list their products.

NATHAN IVEY,
FENTON G. FOSTER,
Oct. 5th, 1864-dtf Assessors.

☞ Weekly Standard copy and send bill to Assessors for approval.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

The Reports of Cases at Law, Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C., June Term, 1864, No. 2, Volume I, Equity Cases, No. 1, Vol. 1; reported by P. H. Winston, Esq.

Price of No. II, $12 50; No. I, $7,50. Orders solicited from the Profession. Those who have already ordered from Mr. W. will remit payment to the subscriber. A. R. RAVEN,
Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1864.—dtf Agent.

200 BAGS COTTON FOR SALE.

I will sell 200 BAGS OF COTTON of good quality, delivered at any point on the North Carolina Railroad. G. W. SWEPSON,
oct 29 d6t Haw River, P. O., N. C.

FOR RENT.

I will RENT the House now occupied by me, and for some time kept as a Hotel, containing 12 Rooms, independent of the Dining Room, 24 X 60 feet. The building will be rented with or without the furniture. Possession given immediately if desired.

GEO. T. COOKE.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1864.—d6t

Valuable Property for Sale.

HAVING concluded to change my business, I will sell my TRACT OF LAND, lying on Swift Creek, seven miles Southwest of Raleigh, containing about eleven hundred acres, all in natural growth of pine and oak except about two hundred acres, mostly bottom land, which has been cleared in the last few years, and it is in a high state of cultivation, with good fences. The improvements consist of a dwelling, containing seven rooms, and eight fire-places, with a basement, a splendid bake house, and negro quarters ample to accommodate fifty slaves; all new, built in the last seven years. I have also a stock of mules, cattle, hogs and sheep, that I would sell if desired; also my present crop.

In payment I would receive Bonds, negroes and Confederate money.

For particulars address me at Raleigh.
aug 31-dtf SAM'L ROWLAND.

SALE OF GRANVILLE COUNTY BONDS.

ON TUESDAY OF GRANVILLE COUNTY Court next, being the 2d day of November, I shall sell at public auction, $30,000 of Granville county bonds, of the denomination of $1000, due in ten years and bearing interest.

L. A. PASCHALL, Chm'n
Oxford, Oct 13 dtd. of Relief Board.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

I OFFER MY SPLENDID NEW RESIDENCE for sale in the town of HENDERSON, N. C. The dwelling house has eight large rooms, with five place to each, and Kitchen, Smoke-house, Dairy, Stables and Crib; all entirely new and commodious. The grounds around the residence are MAGNIFICENTLY ORNAMENTED by an Irishman skilled in the business. The garden not to be surpassed for fertility and varied products. The LOT has about 15 ACRES OF LAND attached.

Apply to, or address,
W. H. HUGHES,
oct 18 1864—d12t Henderson, N. C

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

The first Session of this Institution will commence the 1st of February, 1865. Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865; about which time the terms will be made known. Address
MAJ. WM. A. BANKS,
oct 24-w&dtf Superintendent.

Also wanted, TWO TEACHERS of military education and a STEWARD in this institution.—Address as above.

The Confederate.

R. McRAE, | A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

☞ All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO. ☜

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1864.

After Butler had ordered eighty Confederate isoners to be placed at work in the Dutch ip canal, under fire of our batteries, Gen. E addressed a letter to Gen. Grant, calling e fact to his attention; to which Grant re- ed, and we present the correspondence to r readers. They will discover in it a still ther measure of forbearance on the part of r authorities, and a still deeper degree of rocity on the part of the enemy. On how ght a pretence the infamous Butler acted, seen in the following facts: Two deserters over our lines and make their escape, and by inform their new associates that negro soners in the garb of the U. S. soldiers are t to work on our fortifications. About the ne time, a copy of a notice published in one the Richmond papers by a Confederate ficer, calling upon the "owners to come for- ard and establish their claim to certain slaves eld in his custody," falls into the hands of utler, and the keen scent of the wolf is at ce stimulated. He does not pause to reflect ow natural it is for a deserter to ingratiate imself with his new associates by some ac- eptable narrative; nor to enquire whether it ay be possible that the negroes mentioned ay not be soldiers; nor to examine whether hough placed at work upon the fortifications, hey are at all under the exposure to the fire f their friends; nor to ascertain whether the laves mentioned in the notice referred to, are unaway slaves, or impressed slaves, who have ever been out of the control of their owners. None of these enquiries are at all pertinent o his purpose. He wanted a pretext for a ew indulgence of his beastly proclivities, and here it was. Wherefore he selected eighty entlemen of the Virginia Reserves mostly, nd in selecting them took care to choose men f education and position, and placing them nder a negro guard, put them at work in a mall space in the Dutch Gap Canal, and their pplication to be allowed to dig "gopher holes" or security, was refused, and they were thus xposed to the fire of our batteries.

All these facts are called by Gen. Lee to the ttention of Gen. Grant, and an argument is ddressed by him, to show the right of the Confederate Government to restore to the own- rs their recaptured slaves, and authorities are urnished from the decisions of the U. S. Courts for this right; and for our Government, Gen. Lee denies that any prisoners of war, or any negroes, are placed on the fortifications to work, where their lives are exposed to the fire of bat- teries. Gen. Lee's letter is somewhat elabo- rate, is dignified and distinct. It sets forth the policy of our Government clearly and pre- cisely, and its enquiries as to the policy of the enemy, have a significant purpose. Grant's reply is short, terse and positive. He has noth- ing to do with the discussion of the slavery question. He protects soldiers *of all colors*, and will retaliate for what he considers im- proper treatment. In other words, he makes the naked claim to have stolen negro slaves admitted by our Government to be prisoners of war.

Can our Government admit this claim? Clearly not. To do so, is to hold out the in- ducement to theft and plunder. Where then, is this matter to stop? It will not do to suffer Yankee Generals to place under fire the sol- diers or citizens of the commonwealth and undergo no retaliation. We take it this is the meaning of Gen. Lee's communication. He would hardly have troubled himself to write to Grant with any mere hope of convincing him, his Government, or his people. We regard it as a manifesto to the world—a step to put our Government in the right—to command the ap- probation of *public sentiment*, of our people, of the army, and of the world. Neither nations, nor individuals can refuse submission to public sentiment. There are individuals who think they can set up a defiance of public sentiment. Such persons commit a great error, and show a lack of wordly wisdom and commen sense, and always suffer for the temerity. So with nations. Retaliation in war, and the ultimate resort to *no quarter*, or the *black flag*, may be- come a necessity; but it is a dire one, and only to be adopted upon extreme necessity. It is easy to descant upon, but worse to be subject to. And it is no spirit of vain chivalry, or any pretence of humanity or forbearance; though all these commendable qualities are shown in the action of our authorities; but it is a just and proper subordination to the general sense of man kind:—so that when the necessity is forced on us, the sympathy of our people and the universal sense of justice, will pronounce that we are right.

On this ground it is, that Gen. Lee can afford to bear the supercilious reply of his adversary. He has achieved his object. The world sees the principles which govern us. Whatever may come, on the heads of our malignant foes will descend the retribution.

Map of Virginia and North Carolina.

We have received from the enterprising Pub- lishers a copy of a new Pocket Map of the above named regions, which is really a magni- cent work, gotten up in the highest style of the art. The map is made from the U. S Coast survey, and is very complete. Not only are the Rivers, Railroads, Cities, Towns, &c., laid down, but all the prominent points in the neigh- borhoods of each county, and most of the country Post Offices. We do not know the price of the Map, but advise those who want a complete new Map, to send to the Publishers, Messrs. Evans & Cogswell, Columbia, S. C., and procure a copy.

Plymouth is lost to us. The hated Yankee has again possessed himself of this strong post.

With desperate daring, assisted by well- timed information, no doubt furnished from traitors within, he undertook to destroy the iron-clad *Albemarle*, which so long as it was preserved, furnished a secure protection to the town; and favored by an unaccountable want of vigilance—nay, more—by a criminal negligence in some quarter—he succeeded in his enterprise. He steamed right to her *at the wharf, in the town*, and there blew her up with a torpedo! Sacrificing no life, but effectually destroying the safeguard of the place!

It is said that no one slept on board!—that no watch was kept, or, if a watch, that no signals were established by which to tell friend from foe. No watchword, no counter- sign! We do not know how these things may be; all we know is, that a surprise which ought to have been impossible, has been allow- ed, and that a disaster sufficient to make the heart sick, has happened.

We will not say how great this disaster is, nor what may result from it. It is enough that the immense security we had in the pos- session of Plymouth, has been lost to us—not in a fair fight, but by a successful stratagem, which ordinary vigilance ought to have pre- vented.

We had to fight—to assault, and storm heavy fortifications—in order to get Plymouth, by demonstrations of superior courage at the cost of much life. And to lose it by going to sleep, because we could not keep awake!

"We were all nodding, nid, nid, nodding,
We were all nodding, at our house at home."

The *Conservative* of yesterday, informs us that the Surgeon General of this State, has received from Colonel Ould, a communi- cation which conveys the intelligence, that within the past few days an arrangement has been made, by which such of our soldiers as are held as prisoners of war can be supplied with clothing, blankets, bread, meat, sugar, coffee, pickles, &c. All contributions for this purpose will be promptly forwarded to their proper destination, if left with the Surgeon General at Raleigh, or delivered to any one of his regular agents.

Our officers and soldiers are and have been suffering intensely, by reason of the strin- gent orders of the Yankee government, which have debarred them from purchasing supplies, and by the stinted allowance which has been furnished to them.

The cold winter is now upon them, and they need warm clothing, and rations from home will be most acceptable to them. The appeal in their behalf should reach every heart, and prompt steps should be taken to supply their wants.

Our Government has make no arrangement by which supplies can reach them; and the Surgeon General, it will be seen, charges himself with the duty of forwarding such articles as may be placed in his charge.

From the Petersburg Express of Monday.

FROM PETERSBURG.

Since the battle of Thursday last, and the subsequent retreat of the enemy from the field of conflict to his fortified position, on the Vaughn and Squirrel Level roads, matters have resumed their wonted quiet at the front. Our original lines have been re-established entire, and the enemy, defeated and fear- stricken, cowers behind his works.

On the retreat of the enemy from Burges' Mill, Gen. Hampton with his formidable body of cavalry, followed and harrassed his rear, killing and wounding a number, and captur- ing nearly two hundred prisoners. He drove the Yankee rear guard of cavalry across the Rowanty Creek, inside the infantry lines, pressing them so hard that they burned a number of caissons, ambulances, wagons, etc., to prevent their falling into our hands.

Grant was on the battlefield, or rather, in the rear of it, superintending the movements of his army. His headquarters were beneath a huge oak tree, immediately on the Plank road, about one mile beyond Burgess' Mill.— Meade, Warren and Hancock were also pres- ent. After the cessation of hostilities, and when darkness had spread a thick veil upon the earth, these four Generals held a council of war, and determined to withdraw from the vicinity of the rebels as hastily as possible.— This is given to us upon authority we cannot doubt. The subsequent retreat of the Yankee forces, evincing every sign of haste, disorder and demoralization, has already been de- scribed,

From parties who saw them, we learn that the Yankee army came abundantly supplied with ambulances, and that every one of them were used in conveying the wounded from the field, except three or four which were burned in one of Burgess' fields. It is estimated that nearly one thousand of their wounded were thus carried off on the retreat. About two hundred, as has already been announced, were left upon the field, and fell into our hands.

The enemy's dead, which he left unburied, were found thickly strewn through the woods and fields where the fighting occurred. In a body of woods where Gen. Butler fought them, fifty-three bodies were found and buried. In the fields and woods adjoining Burgess' house, in his very yard and beside his fences, they were found by the score.

In this battle the negro troops were pushed forward as usual, but they soon broke and gave place to the whites, consequently the proportion of the latter to the former found upon the field was large.

The loss of the enemy on Thursday, at a low estimate, was two thousand. We buried several hundred of his dead, took two hundred or more of his wounded, and captured nearly seven hundred prisoners. The number of wounded carried off, it is conjectured, was large.

On Friday, a portion of Gen. Dearing's command, surprised and captured a picket post of the enemy's on the Vaughan road, taking thirty prisoners. The latter were brought into town yesterday afternoon.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

We understand through a Yankee prisoner, who seems to be a truthful man, and who evi- dently possesses much more intelligence than we have been accustomed to find among these creatures, that the noted Maj. Gen. Hancock, commanding a corps in Grant's army, made a very narrow escape from death, during the fight of Thursday last, near Burgess' Mill, by the explosion of a shell, killing his horse.

From the Richmond Dispatch of Monday.

The War News.

Nothing of importance has occurred on the lines below Richmond since we whipped the enemy on the Darbytown and Williamsburg roads last Thursday. On Saturday morning at daylight the Yankees were seen in motion along the whole front of our left and centre, and it was for a time believed they were preparing to attack us Heavy masses of troops could be dimly seen in the grey of the morning appar- ently advancing towards our lines. Some of these approached so near the line in front of Fort Gilmer that everything was gotten in readi- ness to open upon them. But, as the day be- came brighter, it was discovered that what had had the appearance of an advance was nothing more than the Eighteenth Yankee corps and other troops returning to the positions held by them previous to the battle of Thursday. The Eighteenth corps returned to Fort Harrison and its vicinity, and by midday the Yankee forces had settled down into their old positions. Later in the day they had a grand dress parade in full view of our troops.

Yesterday morning the quiet that preceeded the battle of Thursday had again settled down on the hostile lines.

It has been ascertained that Grant crossed no troops to the north side last Wednesday night, but made the movements and fights of Thursday with the forces which were already on this side—the Army of the James. It was a most bloody and disastrous affair to him, both here and south of Petersburg; but it is easy to foretell how he has explained it away to his masters at Washington. He has said that, under cover of a demonstration against the rebel lines on the Darby road, a part of the Eighteenth corps were sent on a reconnoissance across to the Williamsburg road, where, finding strong works held by a large force of rebels, and the object of the re- connoissance being fully accomplished, it was not thought expedient to do more than feel the enemy's line, after which the Eighteenth corps was withdrawn with slight loss.

FROM THE VALLEY.

There was a rumor prevalent yesterday that Brigadier-General Williams, with his cavalry, had met a detachment of the enemy's cavalry in the vicinity of Strasburg and de- feated them, capturing a number of horses and killing and wounding a considerable part of the Yankee force.

FROM THE VICINITY OF MANASSAS GAP RAIL- ROAD.

Additional accounts from this section de- scribe the enemy as reiterating the scenes of the Valley of Virginia—burning both houses and barns, capturing the citizens and forcing them to ride on the railroad cars to prevent Mosby's firing into the trains.

They need not, however, lay this flattering unction to their souls, for Mosby knows very well how to foil them; and, indeed, any one who knows the wily and uncompromising partisan, will vouch for it, that if Colonel Mosby knew that all who were dear to him were on a train, he would not, on that account, hesitate to attack it, provided he were assured that the good of his country demanded the sacri- fice.

FROM TENNESSEE.

General Vaughn is still at work in Tennes- see, and steadily advancing his lines. There are no Yankees on this side of Strawberry Plains. Gillam, the Federal commander, sent out a party of twenty to watch the movements of Colonel Palmer, commanding General Vaughn's advance guard, when he surprised them and captured the whole squad.

FROM GENERAL HOOD'S ARMY.

There is very little room to doubt that, by this time, General Hood's army is in Tennessee. The latest Northern accounts report it at Gun- ter's landing, on the Tennessee river, about to cross. It left Gadsden, Alabama, on Saturday, the 22d, and started on the road for the point, thirty miles distant, at which the Yankees an- nounce its arrival. On Friday, the Coosa river was crossed. The transportation quickly fol- lowed, and at noon the pontoon was taken up and also hurried forward after the troops.

FROM MISSOURI.

Notwithstanding the blazing telegrams of the Yankee press about the defeat of Price, it is extremely doubtful if there has been any re- verse to our arms.

A simple paragraph in a late Baltimore pa- per says: "It is rumored that Rosencrans has met with a reverse in Missouri."

There is a report abroad in this city that Price, having been joined by his forces from the noth side of the Missouri river, had met Rosecrans and defeated him in a general battle that Shelby and Clarke had taken Kansas City, at the junction of the Missouri and Kansas rivers. This is a strong position, and com- pletely commands the Missouri river.

HOMICIDE.—On Saturday evening last, a severe fight occurred near the Western limits of this city, between two citizens of the county —James Penny and Hinton Franklin—which has resulted in the death of the latter. No other weapons than sticks were used, and both parties suffered severely—Franklin's skull be- ing fractured, from the effects of which he died on Monday. The current report is, that Penny had started for home, after a quarrel in town with Franklin—that he was pursued, overtaken and set upon by his antagonist with a heavy stick, and beaten very badly; whereupon Pen- ny turned upon him with a stick and inflicted the blows which have caused Franklin's death. Both, it is said, were under the influence of liquor.

In speaking of the sixth resolution of the series adopted by the Council of Governors, our language of Monday last was: "It is very clear to us that the resolution of these Executives of States *does not* contemplate the recommendation of the employment of slaves as armed soldiers in the service."

We were strengthened in this conviction by the assurance of the "*Conservative*," and so stated; and these assurances have been again repeated by the same journal.

New Advertisements.

Confederate Eight Per Cent. Bonds.
Situation as Teacher Wanted.
The "Inimitable" E. A. Whitaker adver- tises a rare lot of articles for sale.
Tucker, Andrews & Co., as usual, offers some valuable commodities for sale.
A Lady's Reticule lost.
Exhibit of the State Bank.
Exchange Hotel for sale.

The attention of the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, is directed to the proceedings of the meeting held last Monday, to be found on the first page of this paper. It pertains to a mat- ter that interests all, and we trust its impor- tance will secure the hearty co-operation of all. Bear in mind the meeting appointed for Monday night next, and let there be a full at- tendance of the citizens.

Correspondence Between Generals Lee and Grant,

RELATIVE TO THE TREATMENT OF NEGRO SOL- DIERS, AND THE RETALIATION MEA- SURE OF GEN. BUTLER.

HEAD'QRS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, October 10, 1864.

LIEUT. GEN. U. S. GRANT.
Commanding U. S. Armies:

GENERAL: In accordance with instructions from the Hon. Secretary of War of the Con- federate States, I have the honor to call your attention to the subject of two communica- tions recently addressed by Major General B. F. Butler, an officer under your command, to the Hon. Robert Ould, Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners.

For the better understanding of the matter, I enclose copies of the two communications.

You will perceive by one of them that the writer has placed a number of officers and men belonging to the Confederate service, prisoners of war captured by the United States forces, at labor in the canal at Dutch Gap, in retaliation, as is alleged, for a like number of Federal colored soldiers, prisoners of war in our hands, who are said to have been put to work on our fortifications.

The evidence of this fact is found in the affidavits of two deserters from our service.

The other letter refers to a copy of a notice issued by a Confederate officer commanding a camp near Richmond, calling upon the owners to come forward and establish their claims to certain negroes in the custody of that officer.

The writer of the letter proceeds to state that some of the negroes mentioned in the notice are believed to be soldiers of the United States army captured in arms, and that, upon that belief, he has ordered to such manual labor as he deems most fitting to meet the exigency, an equivalent number of prisoners of war held by the United States, and announces that he will continue to order to labor cap- tives in war to a number equal to that of all the United States soldiers who he has reason to believe are held to service or labor by the Confederate forces, until he shall be notified that the alleged practice on the part of the Confederate authorities has ceased.

Before stating the facts with reference to the particular negroes alluded to, I beg to explain the policy pursued by the Confederate Gov- ernment towards this class of persons, when captured by its forces.

All negroes in the military or naval service of the United States, taken by us, who are not identified as the property of citizens or residents of any the Confederate States, are regarded as prisoners of war, being held to be proper subjects of exchange, as I recently had the honor to inform you.

No labor is exacted from such prisoners by the Confederate authorities.

Negroes who owe service or labor to citi- zens or residents of the Confederate States, and who, through compulsion, persuasion, or of their own accord, leave their owners, and are placed in the military or naval service of the United States, occupy a different po- sition.

The right to the service or labor of negro slaves, in the Confederate service, is the same now as when those States were members of the Federal Union.

The constitutional relations and obligations of the Confederate Government to the owners of this species of property, are the same as those so frequently and so long recognized as appertaining to the Government of the United States, with reference to the same class of persons, by virtue of its organic law.

From the earliest period of the independence of the American States, it has been held that one of the duties imcumbent upon the several common governments under which they have, from time to time, been associated, was the re- turn to their lawful owners, of slaves recap- tured from the public enemy. It has been uni- formly held that the capture or abduction of a slave, does not impair the right of the owner to such slave, but that the right attaches to him immediately upon recapture.

Such was the practice of the American States during their struggle for independence. The Government under which they were then asso- ciated restored to the owners slaves abduted by the British forces and subsequently recap- tured by the American armies.

In the war of 1812 with Great Britain, the course pursued by the United States Govern- ment was the same, and it recognized the right of the owner to slaves recaptured from the enemy. Both the Continental and United States Governments, in fact, denied that the abduc- tion of slaves was a belligerant right, and the latter power insisted upon, and ultimately se- cured by treaty, pecuniary indemnity from the British Government for slaves taken by its forces during the war of 1812.

And it is supposed that if a negro belonging to a citizen of a State in which slavery is recog- nized, and which is regarded as one of the United States, were to escape into the Confed- erate States, or be captured or abducted by their armies, the legal right of the owner to reclaim him would be as clear now as in 1812, the Constitution of the United States being unchanged in this particular, and that instru- ment having been interpreted in the judicial decisions, legislative and diplomatic acts and carrespondence of the United States, as im- posing upon that government the duty of protecting, in all cases coming within the scope of its authority, the owners of slaves as well as of any other kind of property recog- nized as such by the several States.

The Confederate Government, bound by the same constitutional obligations, considers, as that of the United States did, that the cap- ture or abduction of a negro slave does not preclude the lawful owner from reclaiming him when captured, and I am instructed to say that all such slaves when properly identi- fied as belonging to citizens of the Confede- rate States, or to persons enjoying the pro- tection of their laws, will be restored, like other recaptured private property, to those entitled to them.

Having endeavored to explain the general policy of the Confederate Government with regard to this subject, I beg leave to state the facts concerning the particular transactions referred to in the enclosed communications.

The negroes recently captured by our forces were sent to Richmond with other Federal prisoners. After their arrival it was discov- ered that a number of them were slaves be- longing to citizens or residents of some of the Confederate States, and of this class fifty- nine, as I learn, were sent, with other negroes, to work on the fortifications around Richmond until their owners should appear and claim them. As soon as I was informed of the fact, less than two days afterwards, not wish- ing to employ them here, I ordered them to be sent to the interior.

By a misapprehension of the engineer offi- cer, in charge, they were transferred to our lines South of James river, but when appris- ed of the error, I repeated the order for their removal. If any negroes were included among this number, who were not identified as the slaves of citizens or residents of some of the Confederate States, they were so in- cluded without the knowledge or authority of the War Department, as already explained, and the mistake, when discovered, would have been corrected.

It only remains for me to say, that negroes employed upon our fortifications are not al- lowed to be placed where they will be exposed to fire, and there is no foundation for any statement to the contrary.

The author of the communications referred to has considered himself justified (by the re- port of two deserters, who do not allege that the negroes in question were exposed to any danger,) in placing our prisoners at labor in the canal at Dutch Gap, under the fire of our batteries.

In view of the explanation of the practice of the Confederate Government above given and of the statement of facts I have made, I have now, in accordance with my instructions, respectfully to inquire whether the course pur- sued towards our prisoners, as set forth in the accompanying letters, has your sanction and whether it will be maintained?

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) R. E. LEE, Gen'l.

HDQ'RS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, October 20, 1864.

Gen. R. E. LEE, C. S. A., Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:

General—Understanding, from your letter of the 19th, that the colored prisoners who were employed at work in the trenches near Fort Gilmer have been withdrawn, I have directed the withdrawal of the Confederate prisoners employed in the Dutch Gap canal. I shall al- ways regret the necessity for retaliating for wrongs done our soldiers; but regard it my duty to protect all persons received into the army of the United States, regardless of color or nationality. When acknowledged soldiers of the Government are captured, they must be treated as prisoners of war, or such treatment as they receive will be inflicted upon an equal number of prisoners held by us.

I have nothing to do with the discussion of the slavery question, therefore decline answer- ing the arguments adduced to show the right to return to former owners such negroes as are captured from our army. In answer to the question at the conclusion of your letter, I have to state, that all prisoners of war falling into my hands shall receive the kindest possible treatment, consistent with securing them, un- less I have good authority for believing any number of our men are being treated otherwise. Then, painful as it may be to me, I shall inflict like treatment on an equal number of Con- federate prisoners.

Hoping that it may never become my duty to order retaliation upon any man, held as pri- soner of war,

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, your ob't serv't.
U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED,

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in 8 per cent. CONFEDERATE BONDS of $1000 each, due in 1868. W. H. JONES.
November 2, 1864-d2t*

CONCENTRATED LYE.
48 BOXES CONCENTRATED LYE.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
nov 2-d1t Auc. and Com. Merchants.

30 DOZ. HAND-SAW FILES, three and four and a half inch.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO,
nov 2-d2t Auct. and Com. Merch'ts.

LOST,

In Capitol Square, November 1st, a small LADY'S RETICULE, containing FIVE TOOTH FORCEPS. A liberal reward will be given for them if left at THIS OFFICE.
nov 2-d2t

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
FOR SALE:

The subscriber offers this desirable property for sale. The buildings and Furniture are new, loca- tion eligible, and everything in good order.— There are sixty Rooms, including two Parlors, Dining Room, Office, &c. Possession given 1st of January next. It is a good chance for invest- ment. W. H. CUNNINGGIM.
Nov. 2, 1864-d3t*

DR. GENERAL STATEMENT SHEWING THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, 22d OCT. 1864. CR.

*Notes Discounted and Suspended Debt		Capital Stock	2,500,000
State of North Carolina and C. S. A. Bonds	1,455,526 21	General Profit and Loss	345,474 01
*Bills of Exchange	1,948,211	Bank State North Carolina	80,216 10
Real Estate	663,138 29	Due to other Banks	1,353 82
Due from other Banks	80,103 29	Notes in Circulation	1,375,715
Notes various Banks and Notes C. S. A.	83,286 56	Dividends Unpaid	80,974 30
Specie	138,794	Deposites	836,149 95
Bills and Checks in Transitu	444,462 23		
Dollars	6,260 60		
	4,719,782 18		4,719,782 18

*Of these amounts there is due by Directors $39,624 16; by Stockholders not Directors $48,403 55.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.

$25 REWARD.

STRAYED from me on the morning of the 9th inst., whilst on a visit to Frank Thornton's, Esq., ONE (red) HOUND BITCH, with one side of her neck white, also tail tipped with white. The above reward will be paid by Mr. Francis Thorn- ton, on Roanoke river; Thos. Reynolds or Palmer Bugg, Esq., Warrenton, Warren County, upon re- ceipt of said bitch, or any information leading to her recovery.
nov 2-d3t* T. CLAY MADDUN,
Everettsville, N. C.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Plymouth Captured by the Enemy.

GOLDSBORO', Nov. 1.—A special dispatch to the State Journal, from near Plymouth, dated Oct. 31st, *via* Rocky Mount, Nov. 1st, says: After three days hard fighting, the enemy passed up Middle River and came down the Roanoke this morning. Gen. Baker commanded the garrison in person, and fought until the enemy's gunboats had passed one fort and dismounted all our guns in the other. An evacuation was then ordered under a severe shelling, which was effected with- out much loss. Col. Whitford acted with con- spicuous gallantry.

From Gen. Forrest.

PARIS, Tenn, Oct. 30., *via* Corinth, 31st. Maj. Gen. Forrest has the Tennessee river blockaded. He captured at Fort Henson yester- day a transport which had in tow one large barge. The boiler was cut in two the second fire. The boats drifted down to the opposite side and were brought over by ropes. We got off sixty wagon loads of shoes, boots, blankets and hard bread. Gun boats came up and shelled. The transport and barge were destroyed, but the goods on shore were saved.

Five transports and one gunboat are above Forrest's batteries. The enemy are moving every- thing from Paducah across the river. They have been running five transports per day up to John- sonsville, heavily loaded with supplies.

Release of the Burners of the Roanoke.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 1.—The Journal has re- ceived Bermuda papers of the 12th and 19th ult., containing the trial and release of Acting Master J. C. Brame, C. S. N., and associates, for the burning of the Steamer Roanoke. They were re- leased on the 12th and set at liberty, the charges against them having been withdrawn by the At- torney General.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 1.—All quiet. Negroes coming in every day to act as drivers and labor- ers. The wagons mentioned by Grant as being captured near Burgess mill, were private and not Government property. Their contents were left on the road-side. They were used to haul off the Yankee wounded and dead.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Nov. 1.—The Washington Chron- icle of the 30th has been received. A St. Louis telegram of the 29th states that accounts put Price near Carthage still skedaddling, with our cavalry in full pursuit. Pleasanton was slightly wounded by a fall from his horse.

Official despatches from St. Joseph say, Bill Anderson and seven of his men were killed on the 27th.

Gov. Bradford has issued a proclamation, an- nouncing the adoption of the new Free State Constitution of Maryland. The Court of Appeals offered decision of J. T. Martin, refusing to grant the mandamus to retain soldiers' vote.

A telegram from Knoxville says, Vaughn's com- mand was routed at Morristown on the 28th, by Gen. Gillam, with a loss of one hundred and sixty- seven prisoners and six guns. McClung's battery was captured, and the entire Rebel killed and wounded left on the field.

A telegram from Louisville of the 29th, says, an attack on Paducah by Forrest, was expected. All business has been suspended and goods re- moved to a place of safety.

The proceedings in the case of the Vermont raiders have been transferred to Montreal, and the prisoners removed to that place.

Great excitement was produced in the United States by the alleged discovery of election frauds on the part of the New York State Agency. Gov. Seymour has sent three Commissioners to Wash- ington to investigate the charges.

Gold 219.

Additional from the North.

MOBILE, Nov. 1.—A special to the Advertiser from Senatobia, says, in the St. Louis papers of the 26th Price is reported twenty miles south of Kansas City fighting, and the material loss on both sides amount to no great consequence. It is supposed the main body of Price's army is not yet engaged.

The St. Louis Republican says little reliance can be placed in anything coming from Blount and Lane.

A special to the Democrat from Warrenburg of the 21st, says Price is making his way through Kansas—Smith following. The latest news places him beyond the State line, with plunder from 20 counties, causing much murmuring. Pleasonton is reported as waking up. The Federals lost 300 at Kansas City and claimed 5,000 prisoners.

From Europe.

RICHMOND, Nov. 1.—European advices to the 20th have been received. Political news unim- portant. Commercial failures in England con- tinue. Twenty Liverpool firms have failed. The Duke of New Castle is dead.

A commercial panic has occurred at Rio Janei- ro. Four banks have suspended payment. Con- sols closed on the 20th at 88½ for money.

DIED,

In Raleigh, on Sunday, October 30th, after an illness of two days, aged three and a half years, GEORGE GARDNER HOBSON NORRIS, youngest son of Maj. William Norris, Chief of the Confederate States Signal Corps.

*** Richmond, Charleston and Savannah pa- pers please copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY, desirous of engaging in use- ful employment, proposes to take charge of a few pupils in a family, for instruction in English branches. She has had the advantages of educa- tion, but not having experience in teaching, ex- pects no remuneration except board. She prefers to live with a family where she can have the use of a Piano. Address
R. H. GRAVES,
Oxford, N. C.
nov 2-d4t* (For Sassafras Fork, by Express.)

SNUFF! SNUFF!!

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE.
Celebrated Carolina Belle,
" Riddle & McIlwaine,
The glorious "Old Aunt Nancy," and
Southern Star Snuffs.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
nov 2-d2t Auc. and Com. Merchants.

COFFEE FOR SALE,
At WHITAKER'S.

SUGAR, daily Expected,
At WHITAKER'S.

SALT, daily expected,
At WHITAKER'S.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!!—Chew- ing and Smoking Tobacco for sale
At WHITAKER'S.

WASHING and TOILET SOAP,
At E. A. WHITAKER'S.

VIOLIN STRINGS,
GUITAR STRINGS,
POMATUM,
EXTRACTS,
NEEDLES,
PINS,
THREAD,
HANDKERCHIEFS. &c.,
At WHITAKER'S.
*** Family Groceries constantly on hand.
nov 2-d2t